EVERY PRIDAY MORNING.

221 WASHINGTON STREET, HOOM No. 6.
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.
27 TEEMS—These delines per accomp, in advances.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor



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BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1767.

Selections.

OPISION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

LORD RUSSELL ON AMERICA.

THE ENQUIRER AND HON, GEORGE THOMP-SOM.

It is well known that a sprinkling of bely-meter
will results any of the arbestire shares, in which

THE DESTRUCTION OF SLAVERY IN KEN-

BRITISH VIOLATIONS OF NEUTRALITY.

To the Editor of the Philippin Press :

Six —I have just rend an article egiracted from the Besten Adorestice, and ascribed to a stateman of the fighest eminence, esting a long list of violations of neutrality committed by Great Britain, as a refer to the comments of the Britain press in the

recent to the Florida.

The writer appears to have been different in exploring historical antiquity, and to have been feel back by his researches even into times when you were English criticera, proof of the name, and when the shame of English dishenor fell on you. I will not venture to discuss the cases individually, not having the proper means of reference at hand. Any antidarized with, I think, see that a practice stream, and the first han been made to press rather resultant anniform into the service. The mixture of the Danish flori, for example, besides being a somewhat state such sincera, cannot be cited in answer to a charge of violating a neutral port. It was it any the Barash field, for CHAIL IV.

what state inside tenent, cannot be cited in answer to
a sharpe of violating a neutral port. It was, if any
thing, a case of commencing war without good case
and proper declaration. If the author of the article will turn to the propers no the subject in Coloridge's Friend, he will see the net defended, on
grounds of the highest morality, by a publicial who
was opposed to it as a matter of point, and who
was opposed to a religar flatterer of the passions
of his requiry men, nor regardless of the marel law,
that of his country men, nor regardless of the moral law.

The general remark which I wish to make is, that

The general remark which I wish to make is, that of all the rases, not one morally purificent falls within the leat half century. The only two pretended instances within this period are the borning of the Caroline and the science of the fanota Gron. The burning of the Caroline was not in any moral same a violation of a neutral port. It was an incident in an everyalar border was, brought on by the interference of American symputhiners in the Canadian rebellion. The Samia Cruz was alleged, as the writer states, to be engaged in the alaxe trade, and was accept, not from any motive of national in-

dan rebellion. The Sania Crus was allogard, as the writer states, to be empaged in the alare trade, and was select, not from any motive of national interest, or in any spirit of aggression, but in exercise of the high police of national. The energies of this high police of national. The energies of this high police or a deletate matter, and is pretty sure to lead to some departable and, which, however, if these in proceedings the last bail contary, and since the conclusion of the Napoleonie wars, that moral sentiment has made its greatest progress on the solviest of national rights and obligations, and especially in reyard to the rights of the waskernations. Name acquirated with the time of European meality would believe a Government capable of doing in the time of the French Convention. You are citing the did done in comparative dischances, to warrant you in soming against correlation light. The last great precedent in the international instery of Englands the voluntary crossion of the location last a century before. Such an act proves, in the eyes of all randid judges, that the call agu of aggression and rioleons, with all its precedents, is rapidly being mastered with the pagents English bonor, cases half a

cardin judges, that its procedents, a rapulty being numbered with the past.

A charges expanst English honor, cases half a century old are irrelevant. You cannot push the figurative personality of a nation so far. Scarrely an Englishman is alive who could by any nonsimity have been implicated in the explore of the Feest and no man believes that if that an was what it is represented on your side to have been, there is a single Englishman at the present time capable of exeming to its perpetration. In the counsels of Providence, the sine of the fathers are visited on the children bof to before a human tribunal, themse of the fathers must be raisfied by the children before they can be laid to these door. When praising the they can be laid to their door. When praising the liberty of consistence enjoyed in this country, I have encountered the objection that the New Englanders personated the Quakers; but I have not paid much

report to the objection.

It is not to be forgetten, either, that is a 1-13 the English Parliament has been referred, and some thing the the sentiment of the nation has been to gravall in the remarks of our Government. Before that time we were ruled by an allyaryly, whose proceedings were convenience as violent abroad as these gavernment was oppressive at large. Legally, of two resources are considered to the change does not affect our identity or our configuration responsibility as a parlion; but quirement. ly, of course, the change does not affect our identity or our continuous responsibility as a nation; but merally it does. And you have need yourselves of the same equitable consideration. You would be sorry to be taxed as a five nation with all the intercational acts of your lain alave-owning forezonemt. I might, perhaps, from the history of those acts, cell the materials of a retort to the writer to the Boston Asternees. But I do not wish to be familiar with the criminal records of nations. Let the dead past bury its dead; and let us, as windows and generosity altho prescribe, rejuces in the turperoved coordiny of the living.

Suppose England to be as tad as you will—to be as base as your falters thought ber glorious—it is

Suppose England to be as tad as you will—to be as hase as your falbers thought her glorious—it is not to the presence of England alone that you stoud dealing between home and dishence. It is in the presence of the short remaining at nations, and those who, instead of recalling to your mont at this most critical moment of your moral life its look principles of vivilized morality and the brighter examples of your own history, divert your eyes to the had precedents of eval times, conspare, however uninturied and its look of the two contending voices in the national breast which impts you to take the downward path. There is a certain claw of questions which, when an homorable man is called open to deale in he own was, by pass all equivocal precycles to any or the language of the unin heavy. got of his own between GOLDWIN SMITH.

PROP. GOLDWIN SMITH AND THE FLORIDA.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press:

Sin: It is with unleigned regret that one fields has all differing from no good a fromt of one concept and be cause as Mr. Goldwin Smith has proved houself to be a red one would be very much disposed to take in good part say reproof from bein, however ill-founded it relight appear, and were to magnet that, after all, he was likely to be right. Hut he will pareline a few simple structures, effected in a friendly spirit, and in the way of deprecation eather than of simplete, upon his communication in The Press of Saturday last, its relation to the seizure of the Florida.

Florida.

1. The case is not that, an American ship having committed a violation of international law, the coercian price, or an American stateman, forthwith proceeds to ransack hotory and actinguity, in order to show that Englishmen have been guilty of similar and even greater outrages. But the case is this: an American ship is altered to have committed an act contrary to the law and recently a uniform. No moner does the report reach England, then, without waiting to bear the unlearned story of the case, or to see that the American Government will do, the leading representatives of the England press included the process of the contrary to the case, or to see that the American Government will do, the leading representatives of the England press included the contract of the England press included the contract of the Con dely denounce the act in the most unmeasured, and not only so, but charge the "American" with tering "the pasts of the occas, "and timently call for a combination of the civilized encontinently call for a combination of the crulined world against American lawlessness. It is then, and cally then, that English precedents are referred to in the way of return, not to justification of the act committed in the port of Habin, but in reliable of the effouncy of the British press in thus thrusting themselves forward as the conservators of the morality of the world not in things represent on in free life already advices but in force and demonstratory rendensation. It might have been better, it might have shown a highest moral and Christian tone or our nart, to have or moral and Christian toos on our part, to have markly submitted to objurgation, however it natured, dictatorial, or insolent; but if we have failed to do so, it would seem that the impartial observer would

so, it would seem that the imparied observer would find more to condemn in the aspenty of the ceasure than in the impatience of the defence. 2. But although English precedents ought to stop: the mouth of English cereure, it is not to be precomed that the American press would deliberately urge

OUR NEXT VOLUME.

It has been coroneously stated in carcian quarter, it is mostly cases "corolly perfected the properties", but it is the Edisease and Astr-Storey Shandard are to be active. The coroneously stated in carcian quarter, it is mostly as a page of large of Mrs. Collid, will all with delight this addition. It was a considered to a factor of automaticacy or liberal state of the consideration of automaticacy or liberal state and the consideration of a factor of better the consideration of a factor of the consideration of the consideration of a factor of the consideration of they would not do mailer bings under similar circumstances than this, that they have decidedly condenned the commission of such acts by others; for sirely the cension of the lenien blands has as lattle to do with respect for neutral rights at has the opinion war with Union. And if any combination of an enlawful act, or justify us in rejoicing in the accomplishment of the end, seen which exercises the content of the seed, seen which exercises the found in the bistory and character of the Florida—a mere corpair, without any home, or regained national authority, entirely dependent or prospect of redress. While I am glad to believe that Frofessor Smith, and I would fain add the great body of the English people, would condicilly condenn such as will and any more right-namiled Englishmen like him has been opinion of its believe that Frofessor Smith, and I would fain add the great body of the English people, would condicilly condenn such as violation of neutral rights at the present day be any portion of the litrited navy as was committed in the barbor of Valgerance, in the capture of the first have is not a single Englishmen at the present time who is capable of assenting to the present time who is capable of assenting to the present time who is capable of assenting to the present time who is capable of assenting to the conden Towes? Who are the editors of the London Towes? Who are the editors of the Condon Towes? Who are the editors of the London Towes? Who are the editors of the London Towes? American commerce? and shere are the multitudes of Englahmen engaged in the profitable beamers of bleakade-running, and the still greater mobilities who sympathine with them and protect them in that teamers, in every possible way? I that are not such proceedings searably srung in these days of modern chilphtenment, and, in a medified sense, at least infractions of international law? infractions on the part of individuals, and chowing the spirit and the moral character and judgment of individual Englishme?

lishmen?

4. It is doing a great honor to the American Government and the American people to expect of them that they should confirm to a higher and purer moral standard than other outloos, in similar circumthem that they should confirm to a higher and paramoral rendered than other canona, a similar circumstances, have been accustomed practically to recogmire. Let it be expected. Let it be demanded. I
would not about one talle from the hope or the requirement. I would not justify or encourage our
forcement or our people in any act of wrong
whalever. And I treat that no temptation will
ever induce our Government to bring a stain upon
its well-enrued regulation for a gunctificous adhreits well-enrued repulation for a gunctificous adhre
its well-e ence to reles of international law; and that, alike undistricted by the petolant denonciations and bitter appersons of a foreign press, and undifferented by the thoughtless challitions of popular semiment as home, they will purson the even tenor of their way, and vindicate the national beaut, in the ordy proper manner, in the case of the Pforida, as they were ready so promptly to the in the case of the Trent.

I am, sir, year obedient servent,
PUILADELIFIKA, Dec. 5th, 1864.

This distinguished philanthrepist has been here or a few past days, a guest of tievernor Yates. He lettered a very fine beckere of Tuesday evening, of the Hall of Representatives, and by his modert leveling entitles.

CHARLES SUSHRES.

How Dated S. Dickinson, of New York, also cent a congratulatory letter, accompanying it with the full-leveling centiment: day, and shawing him all that was to be seen of an interesting character here. The modest and completely and firmness in the use trending residence of Mr. Introduce seemed to strike him very forcibly, and be took away some photographs of it is used to for English former. Mr. The superior conversational powers are most excellent, and his long resilence among the leading mes of Great Britain, the East Indies, and classifier to be absolutely in the sound of anecdote which appears to be absolutely in the sound of anecdote which appears to be absolutely in the sound of the reminiscences of Daniel O'Concell, Macaular, Bright, Coblen, and others, the considers Lord Palmeriton, in some respects, the most wonderful man in the world, and Mr. Gladstone the ablest speaker of modern times. He says that Gladstone's speaker of modern times. He says that Gladstone's speaker of modern times. He says that Gladstone's speaker of modern times. ad by the famous speeches of Edmund Burke. He looks upon the present Ser Robert Peel as a very able, although creatic man. Mr. Thompson thinks that the great context between sharer and feecdom, between Union and distance, is jet to come, and that our greatest danger is in our own party, the concernitive element of which will be inclined to lower the standard of its principles and throw the country lock again into the standard concerning and correspond to the principles and throw the country lock again into the standard of our principles and correspond to the principles and correspond to the principles and corresponding and the standard of above of a standard of the principles and corresponding to the standard of above of the principles and corresponding and the standard of the principles and through the principles and through the standard of the principles and through the principles and through the principles and through the principles and the principles are the principles and the principles and the principles are the principles and through the principles are the principles

public sections at the regard to stavery, and when by returns to England be can point to his reception in such places as articlences that slavery is fast being obliterated from the soil of the Republic.

Properties a narration of his prison life, which he wishes to pation as early as practicable. No doubt in resolutions will be equally painful and appairing.

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholderel BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1864.

OUR BEXT VOLUME.

During his whole service in Congress, he has never wavered or halled in his devotion, in Union and Fraction. The vote has never been separated from day. To also, as Charman of the hoportant Consolites on Territories, more than to any alice one men, do we one the concernion at all new States to Liberts, and received and Indemental law. There, and such as these, are his little to the condense, extrem and affection of his constituents. Let them be assured that the loyal people of the country particle their sentiments.

GRORDS R. HAYERS, Esq.

asleguards.
For myself, I have no hesitation in saying, that near to the rebellion itself, I most deprecate a precusture State Government in a rebel State. Such a Government will be a moreo of sorrow and weakorsa incalculable. But I son suce that your its presentative will fail in no effort to prevent such a manning.
There is also the Amendment of the Constitution probabiling slavery throughout the United States. Notatly has slave more for it, practically, then your Representative.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON. M. P.

(Special Correspondence of the Minouri Democrat.)

(Special Correspondence of the Minouri Democrat.)

(Special Correspondence of the Minouri Democrat.)

(Faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

ored and tarrette Representative. New York unites with Otice and the District he so ably represents, in paying tribute to his felelity and firmness in the cause of rectaling rebellion.

Mr. Ashley responded in an eloquent and attering

We can to night, congratulate each other on a vic edged convenies of the National Consistence and the abandonment of starry are our only conditions

Mr. Ashmun has been a faithful and afficient advo-Ho care of the cause of imparial liberty in the U. S. House of Representatives; and it is on his motion that that body is shortly to be tested as to its willing ness to accord with the Synate in submitting to the abolishing sixture throughout the republic. May his diet he soon impartially recorded by you reorie!

show, all of which latter, of course, are to be so one side, and in favor of slaver.

The Secondonials and Copperheads will assume a virtue, if they have it not, and thus delude the people. He say that no some about a selected for high position who is not thereaghly grounded is the great principle of luman libert. The great damper is not there apply released to the blook, the late election, has been fided over the complexery and closely as the first of the complexery and closely as the complexery and closely as the first of the complexery and closely as the complexery and closely as the first of the complexery and closely as the closely as the complexery and closely as the closely as the

BEW PUBLICATIONS.

LOOKING TOWARD SCREET. From Sources Old and Now, Original and Selected. By L. Mania Child. delivered on Tocoday evening, 6th inst., by Wendell Boston Ticknor & Fields, 1865.

The tens of thousands of both old and young, on both sides of the Atlantic, who have been so theilled gears ago, when he declared the North to be divided with delight, so strongly fescinated, so morally eleage of Mrs. Child, will ball with delight this addition al volume to her works—a volume which, though der anything to save the Union. Third, a considerate of exercist, industry Republicans, determined to folial the exercist own felicities composition. With expalsite tasts she has here brought together some foursome pieces, in placed Abraham Lincoln at the head of the hast class, prose and verse, from the works of many first class proce and verse, from the works it can be achieved by the parties of the parties

are "griling in years," and "looking toward anner," as a most fitting present for the season. The Tauston thurstees says of it—" Familiar with the grees of European literature, whether art in classic works at foot. ing fugitive, and possessing strong and true forlings.

and a highly cultivated tasts, Mrs. Child's book will
long be regarded as one of the very choicest of its
blood of a single race. They have always been a long be regarded as one of the very clusters of its kind. It will seek do what she hopes; namely, to throw therefor gleans into many lonely homes. They make an architecture and England are the product of the fusion of a dozen bloods. We never cauld have accomplished publishers have so launed this volume that it will be observed anywhere. Printed at the University press, on toned paper, it is more chastely beautiful in all its parts than any which have yet appeared to grace the approaching holidays." peared to grace the approaching holidays."

GAME OF BATTLE FIELDS OF OUR PATHERS. New York ; Juhn H. Tingley, 162 1-2 Polton Street.

This Game may be played by any number shore publisher has coade ase of the Book connection of the Book connectio

EMANUIPATION IN MARYLAND-CELEBRA-TION AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

A trouded and enthusiastic meeting of the colored citizens of New York was hold on Monday exening. There must be, then, a certain honogeneousness in 8th inst, in the great half of the Cooper Institute, the whole nation. To strike out slevery by constituunder the ausploss of the African Civilization So-clety, to celebrate the adoption of a Free Constitution Constitution should not only probable slavery, but proby Maryland. In the absence of the Preaklent, the hibit the juneage of a law by any State, making a dis-Rev. A. II. Freeman, the chair was taken and the tinction between her cilizens on the ground of race, meeting called to order by the Rev. H. S. Wilson. meeting called to order by the Rev. H. S. Wilson. color or nationality. The negro must have the ballut After a song and clurus, which were received with before this convulsion ends. He must have the ballut liver an able and intercelling address on the subject of Declaration of Independence. Next, he must have it the exempt, fully illustrating the benefits that might because it is needed for his education. Whether exbe expected to flow from Emancipation in Maryland, cluded from the soffrage or not, he must be an elenot only to the slaves themselves, but also to the ment in our callocal life. If you exclude him, you discovery. We not only receive matrial benefit from State, and the influences which would be thereby exerted on the other States yet relaining slavery.

ing the compliment of an enthusiastic encore. A letter of apology on the ground of til health was received from Rev. Dr. Chiever, who had been expected to be present. Viva l'America was then sung by Mr.

W. W. Strawers and encound after which the Rev. II. W. F. Sturgess and encored, after which the Rev. II.

M. Wilson delivered a short address, in which he gave
be the extension of our communication system to the by Madamo Magnun, followed by a dialogue by three of self interest oung fadies, and an address from the Rev. R. H. Cain, whose references to the reflection of Abraham | the that within four years the work of reconstruc-Lincoln, and his ulterances in his message, elicited is to be effected. First in position stands President a storm of applicase. Several recitations and songs Lincoln. His doctrine is that the President is merely and Mr. Peter Loveridge acted as master of the oure the people.

Dr. Dio Lowis's "Normal Institute for Physical Education," leasted in Boston, Rase, incorporated n 1861, and employing several eminent Professors, Ill open in Wister Turn for 1805 on the 2nd of January sext. Already nearly two hondred graduowns of the Northern States. Of these, about two-

The old Extensionage says: "Somes to Dr. Lawset Gentlemen or ladies who would do real good ; is this world, and would learn a calling whose practiconservate every day in more request, should qualify them.

saided 160,000 for handbills, newspapers, &c.

PARKER FRATERRITY LEGIDRES.

The eighth fecture of the Fraternity of

He requested his undience to recal the time, four into three classes. First, a discontraired and defeated minority. Second, a large class of dominant Republicens, led by Secretary Seward, and ready to surren-

First, there is a defeated minority. Second, a large portion of the dominant party ready for dishonorable compromies. And third, those Republicans who are honestly desirous to fulfil their piedges. And again, at the head of this last class must be placed Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.)

The question now is-What is the significance of this isst canvass! Does the President understand it as we would have him! Is he able to fulfit its implied promise, and is he willing? Many think that the adoption of a Constitutional amendment probibiting starcty would cover the whole ground. But that plank is too narrow for us to stand on. I think the meaning of the canvass and the necessities of the fisture are far greater. We must have not only one us-

tion, but a nation whose corner stone is one idea.

What are the indispensable elements of a real and durable nationality? Who is to lead us in the effort to found ju? And what dangers distract our progress towards It E

Three elements underlie every great nationality. It must be strong, prosperous and just. Each of these

elements is indispensable.

Our present condition is not satisfactory. We are not seen to be a great, alrong, immerial nation. We stand before the world as a second-rate power. England dastened to acknowledge the belligerency of the rebel States. Her Covernment made only tardy and ineffectual efforts to stop the piratical Alabama. Even our true friends in Europe offer as their counsel in a patronizing way, as if we were little children among

Two qualities have always attended a truly great This volume is must handsomely printed and bound, nation. 1. They have always been governed by one and will be core to attract the attraction and second the . We, under the attent of a Republic, have alpatronage of those who are soon to be seeking their ways been a staveholding oliganchy. While stavery not pleasing and useful Christmas and New Year's ruled supreme, we seemed to be a strong nation. gifts. Especially will fliai affection prefer it to beloved parents, and friendship to other relatives who

Nable woman! what a henceactor she has been to them. They are your cousins. Whatever element they have to contribute to the use and power of a nation, they are to give to us. Even if they are not, as name say, a prime roce, here they are, and here they must remain. We must make all recessful colors retwo, though best adapted to five. In preparing it, the publisher has made use of the Book entitled "Battle all. Only thus can we become truly strong and per-

or bia first term's instruction, and \$10 for the second, ald he would take the second term. Our nation wants Unlin without Liberty, but she can't have it.

and applause, the Rev. Sella Martin proceeded to de-because it is right, chiming with the principles of the nation. And the proper sense of his responsibility in Medamo Keibler then sung a patriotic song, receive national affairs can be taught him in no way so clearly

some interesting particulars as to the operations of South. The beauty of Grant's cammon is, that behind the African Civilization Society, from which it appears to the cannon of the African Civilization Society, from which it appears to the cannon of the pears that five achools have been recently opened by comes back the school house will not. We must carthe Society to Washington, Georgett wn and other ry our schools to the Gulf of Mexico. And we must places, and they have also made arrangements for a have the wealth and respectability of the North nourse of leatures to be defirered in New York by some of the most eminent friends of the colored race, among them Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garcison, among them Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garcison, knows that the child of Broad Street is to wield the and Harace Orceley. The Marcellaise was then sung | bellot, it will favor universal education on the ground

The military horizon is brilliant, and seems to prom is to be effected. First in position stands President were then given, and received with loud applause, af-ter which the proceedings of the meeting were as the proper function of a President. We are enbrought to a close by a stirring speech from John Pe titled to the World of all the wisdom and courage n, Esq. Miss Virginia Magnan was the planter, presented by those who have been chosen to act for sentiment without secking to lead it forward. further, he concillates his enumies and neglects his friends. He neglected Massachusetts, and thought li sale to leave her out to the cold, and she gave him 78,000 majority. He folded Kentucky like a pet lamb to his bosom, and she went for McCiellan. tee of this institution are at work in the clies and fault Mr. Lincoln cannot justly be accused. He never really believed to McClellan. Though bowing to him speatedly, it was not because he believed in his gen Ladies and gentlemen who would enter the New exalphip, but because he needed popular strength, and regarded McClellan as the expresentative of a great Profession, and become trachers of the popular sysem of Gymnastics, can seed to Dr. Dio Lawis for a

Fresident to postpone further advance in the direction of liberty; and to disregard this idea of the friends o liberty, namely, that the cannon must not come back from the Gulf without bringing every fetter with

To this aggregate of about 500,000 may be the last battle rather than yield or fly. If Davis carries the South with him, seither the magnanishity of Boston.

Butler, the lad ference of Lincoln, the greed of the merchants, nor the melignity of the copperheads can obtain a dishenorable, compromising passe. But when peace fore come, few will it come? The honesty of Mr. Lincoln (with a qualification) is to be

admitted, now as heretofore. He will etaod by his previous offer of Union and Liberty. But it is the beginning of a targato, and every targain includes a compromise. If Arkanas, Louisiana, Missiasippi, standing ready to return, and agreeing to the integrity of the Union, shall say, as to the other proposition Let every man actually freed by the army remain at liberty, let those whom the proclamation has actually reached be free, and let every child born after 1866 be freed when he is twenty-would not the North, would not two thirds of this very audience, be ready and glad to accept it? [Cries of No! No! from the sadi-

What is the Republican party? Does its increase of numbers since 1860 show an increase of strength in opposition to slavery? Its growth has been by the goossion of Bell-Everett men and war democrate to its ranks. The New York Times says this very week -1) the South will come back on the ground of Union, we will consoli about all subordinate matters. Even littler proposes a repetition of the offer of amnesty to all, leaders and followers, on their submission to the flag. Shall Louisians, poisoned by the policy of Gen. Banks, shall Arksnans and the other rebel States, emthe Union with a conflouence of their slave system ! close the war upon these terms. Yet, if a single shred of stavery is allowed to remain after reconstruction, the danger and the contest will have an indefinite continuance.

What is the condition of the negro in Louisians ? Banks, the pel blatestion of the President, places one . race under the other, and sets Provost Marshala to whip them into obedience. If compromise is offered by States in which that condition of things prevalle is will need all your energy of remonstrance to prevent this treachery to the blacks from being consu mated. If such a compromise shall be made, the futues lies before us in the darkest colors.

Mr. Lincoln is a politician. He cannot be anything else. He must bend; the only question is, which way ! Compromise, said Lord John Rossell, is the essence of politics. The message just sent to Congress is the most noble document ever haved by an American chief magistrate, but the President seems to hope rather than to expect the immediate overthrow of slavery. He looks for the passage of a Constitutional amendment not by this Congress, but a year hence If Grant succeeds in the mean time, all sorts of offers will be made; and as soop as the President makes or receives a proposition for compromise, we can no longer have the opportunity of amending the Consti-

In 1884, Jamaica started on the same experiment that Banks is now trying in Louisians, and fell behind twenty years. Her experience ought to teach us wis-

The negro is now no more in danger than we are. God has tied us together. It is our liberty as well as his that le in question. There is but one future for us both. God has lifted the negro's cause out of the hands of the abolitionlets, and placed it on the broad level of human progress. White and black have now the same interest in making the Union what it should be. Let us one every effort to make the U.S. flag, formerly the symbol of oppressing, represent a strong,

presperous and just nation.

Reat on no laurels. Put unlimited confidence in no Common sense is our duty. Trust no party which, like that which has jost elected its President, is only half educated to the demands of the hour-Let us proceed to undertake the whole problem. 'Freedom' la the voice of the chief magintrate; let "Suffrage" be the voice of the agitator. Four years have turned Mr. Lincoln from an abolitionlat of the Territories to an abolitionist of the Nation. Four years more of further strugglo will perhaps place him aly can the nation be safe.

A very large audience attended Mr. Phillipe's leoture, the platform and balconies of the Music Hall being crowded, as wait as the floor. His criticisms of the President were heard in ellence, but his exhortstions to a continuance of labor until the complete triumph of freedom were actively applauded .- c. m. w.

"RESOURCES."

This was the bile of the third lecture of Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson's Sunday evening course. He com-

menced by saying:
We are all inventors, each salling on our voyage of and cheered by every such example.

Scepticism is slow spicide. The teachings of pes almiem make the teacher odious. The tree dectrine is the opposite one, that there is always a way to everything desirable. This teaching cheers and helps us. It gives us content with our position in the world, and inspires gratitude to the Cause of causes.

A great teacher may divine all the possibilities of the planet, and its inhabitants. St. Simon said well The Golden Age is not bekind, but before us. Est dence is constantly accomplating in regard to the immense material resources of our country. How won-

All delight in the man of resources. In the material world, we have unnumbered instances of the extent of human invention and ingenuity. Fow heroes benefit mankind so much as the physician and surgeon. In the hands of the discoverer, medicine becomes a livrole art.

The man is all in all. Everything depends on his personal qualities and presence of mind. These way protect you, even from the terrors of a meb; as they onstantly help the flaberman and the forester to encape from their peculiar purils.

Mr. Emerson proceeded to speak of the doctrine of

resources in the intellectual sphere, and gave various illustrations, from the sunt therping the children of a family employed and amused without their knowing it, to the experiences of Newton and Wordsworth. He commended the cultivation of natural history in the ountry, speculated on the power and moods of the tion, suggested the inquiry how far these powers and moods are within our control, and proceeded to menion some distinct sources of leaptration

First, Sleep. Health is the first Muse, and aleep, thich constantly renews our lost vigor and courage, is the condition of health.

Second, Solitary converse with nature. The ger plos lover of nature will "prevent the morning," and feart himself with summer dawns and October Third, new poetry, or such old poetry as is new to he reader, makes a precious and lasting resource of

Fourth, Conversation

Pifth, fact books, which all geniuses prize as raw material for their minds to work upon. Books of corer allied to postry than one would think

Mr. Emerson concluded by saying-That day is good in which we have had most perceptions. There is no limit to the chapter of resources.

His audience are med undiminished by the bed wrather and wretched walking. His lecture next Sunday evening will be on-Table Talk -c. u. w.

PLEDGES made to the American or the achusetts Anti-Slavery Societies are now payable; and it is carneatly requested of all who may be owing such to forward the amount of their pledges, without delay, to the Tressurers of these Societies respective, ly, or to Sawore May, Jr., 221 Washington Street THE THIRTY-FIRST SATIONAL ASTISLA-VERY SUBSCRIPTION ANSIVERSARY.

ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

"RONGE TO WHOM HONOR."

THE TRIBURE OF 1885

A FARM OF 1500 ACRES

Loetry.

The following porm, which, in the light of present events, come closed prophetic, was read by Rev. R. C. Warmerror, alsotten years upo, before the Reside Mar-easile Library Association :-

THE VOICE OF LIBERTY. The spirit of the Filgrico
Le sprending o'er the earth, And millions now point to the land. Where Francisco had her birth :--Harh !-- Henr ye not the exceed ony

That peaks o'er every wave !-IN THY LOTE, O ADDRESS THE SEATE!"

Fa heard of trampled Poland, And of her some in shalm, While daring through to finehed through year minds, And fire flowed through your veine? Then wherefore head yo not the cry That breaks o'er land and our ?-

RESIDENCE OFFICE AND OUR THE CAPTURE PRINCIP O thick ye that our lathers,

That noble patrict band, Could now tech down, with hindling jey, And omits upon the fand? Dr would a trampet-tone ga feeth,
And ring from above to shore, " ALL WHO STAND IN THIS LAND

BRALL TE TREE PORTYERDORS!" Great tied, turples thy shildren, And make thy scentures just, That every galling chain may fall, And cramble into dust?

THEN, -BOT ORR SOUL TURNSTUREST THE LAND OTH PATRICES BEED TO SAYS, BRAIL AGAIN,

BE TRANSPER IN A SLAVE! JUBILATE-Rovember 8, 1884.

Well done ! victorious nation! Well dom't referred had! Now surely God will set thru Aneny to His right hand ! New surely wrong must falter, Our home-bred traiture quail.

65, meetry I sendy stricken ! Sublime to grunteet need; The outld is debter to thee, Decrease of this can deed! What leve the nations owe thee The employ than shall bell ; For you the morning downstb.

From martyrden to glery, Feets trial unto ciate; but of the rate of weeping, They shall walk forth slate And hand in hand re with then A brighter, bother peace, Then any built on alarury, And nursed in slathful case

No tear shall fidl unnoted, Ne wall shall rise to valo, Although thy martyred heroes Lie thick on every plain. The dvar, good God shall breamers Them jovels to Illis crown ; Upon thes sensib down!

Go on, then conquering nation !

Go es, then glerious land ! Shale from thy akirts delitement. And with the rightness stand Gird thee in loyal saroust-Once pure, thy God shall make thes His viscop on the earth ! Howard Garages - (Launa C. Repper.)

SLAVERY A REWARD.

We held it to be an set of erodity to deprive the slav of the care and guardisculp of a master. If the slav must gith, be should fight for the blastings be enjoys as slave, and one for the relaxities that would stand him i freed. "—Redmond Whig.

"The President refuses to employ staves under arms, but adopt the intal principle of amancipation as a reward for survice to sur army as ploneers. This is no absurdily a few whole that the negro as a stave is to a better condition than in a state of freedom. Emancipation, therefore, is a pushbosot, not a reward."—Ricksond Ecres.

Heur It, ob. dark-browed brothers, hear ! Lung tolling at the rebel guns, Rejetce in treach and feet, and cheer On pirate decky, 'seath tropic cane

Bear it, become the cane-brake high .-Listen, amidat the outlon-bloom Stay, dying statime I come to fly,-Nor hide in shades of oppress given !

Here's glorious, rich reward for you :-Hasle, arm ye for the rabel fight, And shield the destand traiter grow Your black forms falling for the white !

Es shall ye never beneaforth fear The threatened curse of Liberty, But greature masters, kind and dear, Reblad your chains of slavery

De years, henceforth, the whip and rack, The saction-block, the burning brand, Be yours the building, deep-scarred back, And him your subte marker's hand.

Be yours the daughters sold to shame,

Nor ourses of a freedman's fate. Bear it, sh. Northern house, whose nonde monidering in their namelous graves ;

fiser it, brave men, whose booming guns Point seathward to the tend of slaves ! Raho II, up the Bhensodesh Hear, caval heats, by sea and shore

Where blaze of burning vessels shions ! In it for this our herom dis? For this still blends our martyr band? Valuey our days in triumph dy

Hall, victory, hall ! by valor won, And victory gathed by ballot free God help as till our work is done, And Freedom raigns from our to our !

EDMONIA LEWIS.

[The puter colored woman who has encounfully modelled the best of Colonel Skaw.]

She hath erought well with her unpractined hand, The mirror of her thought redected clear, This youthful here-marily of our land.

With touch harmonious she has moulded here A temory and a prophocy—both dust : The memory of one who was no pure That God gave him (what only can belong To an execution seed) the right to be A leader for all time in Freedom's objectry; The prophery of that wide, wholesome cure For find distract and bitter, wood wrong, Which he did give his tife up to sorure. The fitting that a daughter of the race Where chalar are branking about receive a gift

Fashion or wealth, pride, contem, casts, our hue Can arrogarily claim what God doth tift

Above these chances, and bustons on few

The Liberator.

RATIONALIST THEORY OF THE BIBLE AS A RULE OF FAITH.

knowing much that is true, and consequently of be-lieving it correctly, also of believing much that is not true, and, consequently, believing it incorrectly. It is a possible to be in the possible of what we lieving it is a patent. Both have much to gain by these manner; and every day that they defer the How is this r and why is it? Our belief of what we these means; and creep day that they defer the know to be true proceeds on certain infallible rules of faith, and our belief of what we do not know to be true on such as are uncertain and fallible. We have these two kinds of rules of faith, the certain and infallible, and the uncertain and fallible.

If we note rules of correct taith, and discriminate lists and Protestantism. It can save both, and it is the only executable actions that an Catholicism and Protestantism have found it impossi-

them from others, we find them to be numerous and discretified; bottley counter essentially in objects of Christian systems of religion, including Judalam-knowledge. Every thing which we know to a role of faith in respect to whatever can be believed on its all Christian denominations, and appeared with its of faith in respect to whatever can be believed on its all Christian denominations, and superrede with its account, and a rais of outselfs in respect to avery thing which it precludes us from betteving. Real and corrected axis or of Christianity all options and disserting religious systems. The first known objects are raise of correct faith. Best edgects are raise of property of the Scriptores, and giving them their true correct faith, however, only for those objects which are known from them by correct and cortain deductions. All other conclusions are incorrect. This to troduces the element of legic and reasoning toto the receive an impulse such as it has never had since theory of faith, and makes it necessary for us to rest the days of Jesus. Rationalism will insequent a

theory of faith, and makes it necessary for us to reson correctly from certain premises by certain methods, in order that our faiths may be correct.

The Scriptures are rules of a vast amount of correct and certain faith. They are infallible teachings are not all received at a glance, sor all reached in a life-line, nor in an age; nor will they be all reached in countiess play of fancy, and its limited and partial cattering. Scriptures are will they be all reached in countiess play of fancy, and its limited and partial cattering. There is no end to possible deductions of things. The human ruse has come up ages. Scripture in or end to possible deductions of its development and powers, has many childish from the principles of human knowledge. And this create to correct. How ally is it for the man to other books, and in other things.

The Scriptures are manuments of the ages and countries which produced them, and teach us much of the countries which produced them, and teach us much of the countries which produced them, and teach us much of the countries which produced them, and teach us much of the countries which produced them, and teach us much of the countries which produced them, and teach us much of the countries which produced them, and teach us much of the countries which produced them, and teach us much of the countries which produced them, and teach the countries which produced them, and teach the countries which produced them, and teach teach the countries which produced them.

of those ages and countries; especially in respect to and formule us honorable precedents by which we their religious faiths, affections, and other religious examples and other religious examples and other religious examples and other religious examples are the properties. periences. It is much to know what those faithe and predecessors. What they nobly and magnaaffections were, and what living they produced. The Scriptures are records of human thought and life, forward and complete. and show how men have thought and lived, with some of the consequences of such thinking and living. Many of these showings are of infallible certainty. In regard to them, however, many are the subjects of great motakes, and need to reverse their opinions In many things the Scriptures report facts and truths, and report them correctly, with orldonce that shows their correctness. In some things, they report the arring judgments and optolons of the authors and times, and do not accompany them with evidence that shows the correctness either of the reports or of the opinions and judgments which they relate. The upinions and judgments which they relate. The lover of truth must discriminate, and only accept as true and reliable what he finds proved to be so the lover of truth control of the convention, the control of the convention was opened with prayer by Dr. Edwards. Rev. Dr. Butler, Secretary, read the call of the months. along the track of human experience, showing what positions have been taken, and cor meeding them to our examination, but not to our unquestioning acexplance as final deductions of reason.

The Scriptures are infallible rules of faith as far as they relate to objects of certain knowledge, and accompany their teachings with certain evidence of lions, which will be considered to day the truth. Beyond this they cannot be depended upon. To depend upon them beyond this is an exercise of sinful credulty, and not of legitimate Christian faith, and exposes the sinner to just providential punish-

The Scriptures are not given us to supplement reason, or to supersede it, but to serve it. They revent God and his laws as apprelianted by the wise and good, whose experience and opinions they report. How far they reveal God and his laws correctly we must determine by their extilences of the faiths respecting them which they teach; and by other legitimate and reliable information.

Bible opinions cannot be accepted without evidence of their correctness, any more than those of other good books. Still less can they be accepted contrary to evidence from other legitimate sources. To make the Bible so end of controversy for all it asserts is to clerate contradictions and errors to the dignity of trails, and to introduce into the family ideas apples of endless discard and contention. False assumptions cannot be permanently believed, on any authority or any showing. They are not at home in the family of truths, and only make trouble when admitted there. They are sure to be ultimately rejected.

The progress of the hamso mind to smanelpating Haelf from traditionary errors to one of the most remarkable lessons of bistory. The Roman Cathelics assumed the infallibility of the church, and sook human faith under its tutalage and authority. The church adopted the little first, and the fathers next, it is an its guides, and made the fathers lights by which to Bor understand the Bible and limit the demains of truth. The early Protestants perceived that there was a mis-

2. That the church fathers were as little endeed will be acted on to-day with the virtue of infallibility as the sons, and that To the Honorolds the Senste and House of Represents their opinions must be admitted with discrimination, and only on proof. This put the church of the part on the same footing in respect to opinions as that of

The next step naturally was, to dony that the Bable. which is really the ferrfathers, was infallible to its opinions, and require them to be verified and received with the same discrimination as the opinions of the But they did not get so far. They trans-

Ms. Editor. Dhan Sin-The human mind is and rejects only their errors. Heides, it wages no regable of faith and unbelief on different grounds. constroversy with either, and has excession to wage if we were only capable of helicing the truth, it would save us much trouble. But we are capable of good, and freely rejects the ovit of both. Neither Pre-

Yours, most truly LEICESTER A. SAWYER.

THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

An adjourned meeting of persons in favor of amending the National Constitution, so as to recognize the authority of God and the obligations of His law, assembled last evening in the West-Arch street Presbytorian Church. The audience filled the large

where, per what it was. They commenced the solution of the difficulty, and concluded very justly—

1. That the church was not an infallible teacher of
religious truth, and that its teachings required to be
verified before being accepted.

Hon. Judge Strong and Rev. Dr. Golfard made
speeches favoring the proposed amendment. The
Convention them adjourned, with prayer from Rev.
Dr. Justin and the benediction, to used again this
morning, as 10 e-lock.

The following is the proposed amendment which
which actual on index.

We, sitteens of the United States, respectfully ask
your heaveable bodies to adopt measures for amending
the Constitution of the United States as as to read, in

the Constitution of the United States of an to read, in substate, as follows:

"We the people of the United States, humbly acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all authority and power to civil government, the Lord Jessa Christ as the Roler among the nations, and His revealed will as of supreme authority, to order to constitute a Christian government, and in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranqualitity, provide for the common defeore, promote the general welfare, and secure the Inslienable rights and blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit set-supplies to ourselves, our posterity, and slife initialitiants of the land, do ordern and vertablish this Constitution for the United States of America."

And we further ask that such changes be introduced too the bady of the Constitution as may be received. There was an amendments in the present the

religion, beith among Protestants and Catholica, is the commons with which both accept, and this is not inspected and instituted, but promoted as electrometry in the protestant and common with which both accept and their is not inspected on the protestant and common with the common with th

weny applies, constitute his centriped and the centrifugal forces of society. Each luft to its ostoral impulses and ungwarded extravagances would be runous of social order and distructive of social harmony; but, mutually co-operating, they become the fountain of that law whose home is the beson of God, whose voice is the barmony of the universe. In speaking of the Reformer and the Conservative, we refor, of everse, not to modern political issues or recent party contests. Above all the war of factions and the din of civil conflicts rises in awful grandeer the smage of the Commonwealth, the common mother of us all. But the State borrows all its significants and its glory from the individuals composing it. It is not the ancestral crown, or the glided title, or the broad lands, which constitute the dignity of the medieric Republic. All this caphoded with the fall of the Roman Republic and the decline of the Roman Empire. In our modern days mon constitute the State. The individual is everything, society and the State and all the machinery of both exist for him only. The individuality of man, the independence and society and the individual in everything the central idea of mothern thought. To develop and strengthen

be man believing, man reading, man following. Voltaire and Resseau and the free thinkers of En. to them by those in sympathy with them. And this me service to the independency of the homes mend about her whitefact them hyanat how snath eman in which the devout bare indulged, to the

in a caregard of the natural laws or society, and by timely changus and prodent yielding to the progress of events temper men to events and events to men, and to men and events bring a sovereign law of impartial justice, so that the body-politic shall receive no endedon abacks, and be torn by no unnatural emvulsions. In a healthy social state the Reference performs what the thunder and the rain accomplish in the physical system. performs what the thunder and the rain accomplish in the physical system.

The office of the Reformer is, therefore, to stand

upon the advance wave of human events, to shuff the breeze of coming winds, and to prepare men and nations for them. With him to be forewarned is to be forewarmed. He will seek out affeance thought

serious or spend with praye by Dr. Edward and of essiers in the greatest where the transport of the form of the fo

one constant leason of change; and yet outside of bimodel he were no answering law of life and being. The cause of the little progress markind have made in real wisdom and useful knowledge has ever been the unreasoning worship of past idels, and an another of warm woolen drawers, two pairs of warm woolen the unreasoning worship of past idels, and an another one foar of new views and new thoughts. Instead of becoming man thinking, he is content to be man whitevine, was reading man following. If the you would derive temporarily from a warm foot-

I must not forget to say that a thin layer of India abbut communical agon the boot sole will do much a keep the bostom of our test dey and warm. Dio Luwis, M. D.

ARRIVALS FROM DIXIE.

remos detriment of their reputation for good temper and good sense. Is the war of opinions them can come no partnanents wrong, ave in the carbusion of the from their reputation of the from their natural right of independent thinkwith the same discrimination as the options of the failure. But they did not yet for fail. They first of the failure is a failure in the failure is the failure in the failure is a failure in the failure in the failure is a failure in the failure

behalf of the freedom of his race. He stated that the matter was perfectly understood among all the blacks, and that the whites were in constant dread of a service insurrection; "but," aided the negro, "we haven't no arms, and wouldn't know how to use of a service insurrection; "but," added the negro, "we haven't me arms, and wouldn't know how to use am if we bad, till you Yankere learns us." He estated that he was about the house most of the time, as he was too old to work much, and he could hear the white folks talk of the situation of affairs. He represented that all wern despendent, and believed that "the Yankere woold whip," and that the "Confederates" could not hold out much longer.

The men had seen in the Southern papers the proposition to arm negroes, and they asked the old man what he thought of it.

"Oh," said be, "they'll all take do gons, but dey'll never about "em at a Yanker, kee dey's per friends; but if dey get any, dey'll find Massa Sherman, and put on do blue costs, and den dey'll fight till dey dies, if de Lord with it."

In the evening their friend returned with a load of provisions—corn bread and sweet potators—so heavy that they could not take all, and when dark came they bid their noble friend farewell, and wen departing, when he repeared his former injunction, "Don't trust do white folks; but de niggers is your friends."

"Hon't trust do white folks; but de niggers is your friende."

They did not approach a white man on their journey, and could not, therefore, my as to whether there were, or were not, any Unionists among them. But, whenever morning came—for they traveled by night—they sought out a shelter in the woods, and then looked around for a negro, who no sooner learned who they were than he sot about preparing them food—corn bread and sweet potatoes—and carefully attended them all day.

One thing surprised them, and that was, the perfect understanding enising among the blacks, and the rapidity and secresy with which they communicated with one another. They have often been visited in their seclusion by fifty of them, all ready to serve them to the best of their ability. While they slept, several would stand sectioned to gard them, at a distance, as the number is now so great that not one half of them are employed; and because mistremes and overseers are obliged to be very lement just now.

Could they have found arms to not in their hands.

cause mistresses and overseers are obliged to be very lenient just now.
Coold they have found arms to put in their hands, they could have brought away thousands of the negroes with them. One of the officers stated that he never witnessed a parallel, and he believes that Puter the Hermit never aroused greater enthusiasm in the days of the Crusades than one could arouse if he could only address the blacks of the South.

Thus are facts which should sink deep into every heart. How contemptible the political party that would desert these devoted lovalists to conciliate that traitors, and induce them once more to come hank and resome their places as masters of the ustion! How cruel to desert our friends, and resome their places as masters of the ustion! How cruel to desert our friends, and resome their places as masters of the ustion! How cruel to desert our friends, and resome their places as masters of the ustion! How cruel to desert our friends, and resome their places as masters of the ustion! How cruel to desert our friends, and resome their places as masters of the ustion! uld see their tree interests, how canly might the

MR. NARBY HAS A DIFFICULTY WITH HIB FLOOK, AND LEAVES IT.

ON2 THE WEST,

ON2 THE WEST,

Nov. the 10, '64.
The dy is kast! All is one! Ef Freedom shreekt
ren Kossikusen felf, she most hev sqwaht lan Toosdy
ittee a she beheld the manaymate corps of the Dimvatic party, which fell crushing Little Mack, and
he hopes uv such hundreds uv thousands uv good
dimerrate who spected to be perswaded by their
rends in a accepting the various officie under the
swertment.

freeds in a accepting the various offsie under the fiverement.

I am a lost and ruined man. My people are uv Dimecratic atripe. They have faith in me. They bleeve wat I tell em. I tald em Mick Lellan waz certarn uv the elecahun, and that I hed ded wood on the disposal uv the offsis in that seekshup. It immeltly becam a cay matter to borror manay. It was deliteful—wood, oh wood that it coud hev been purpersonal? Bre. Savij tent me 350 with a request that I would speke a good word for him for a ferrin misher. I assommed a virchus look and replide that I nover sold my inflocene, but I alles had an admirablen for his massive intelleck and many virtows. If no Guitle lent me mount, wanter the, and Bro. Sludge wanten that, in breef, evry indivijile uv em who hed a forebed a inch high specied conthin.

" Good! "Rab!" should I with grate presence of mind.

" Why good?" aprenbut was the specied.

" Why good?" anxibusty asks the expectants. "Recog, to carry Olio, the abeliahniate must be vot votes from New York, which will give us that

Noo York - Linkun!
"Good Lord!" ansers I, promptly, the Noo York
ablishmens must her voted in Ohio, and hev good in ablishments must her voted in Ohio, and nev good in time 2 vote agen. But wate for Pomenitrany." Prancissary—Linkun!

My frends, ther was fraud—Manychusetta sol-jers, at least 40,000, must her voted there. Jojeana

Injeana - Linkun '
"Not lem than 40,000 Massychusetts soljers hav

"Not less than 40,000 Massychmetta soljers hav voted there! Illinoise is sale, though."

"10,000 Massychu—"

"10,000 Massychu—"

"Give me my muany!" roared Savij, and the same remark with variabens wuz made by Guttle, Sludge, and the balance uv em.

"Gently, my trende," sed I, backin out uv the deer, "we hav bin defetid, but the grate principple that a white man is better than a nugger, fer which they hev so long for, still lives. Let us sink all miner considerations and—"

Thu miner considerations I referred to was, however, uppermost to their minds, for they all went ever, uppermost to their minds, for they all went ever, uppermost to their minds, for they all went

ever, uppermont to their minds, for they all went forme, yellin like Cascarourious injins, "Give mo my outbuy!" whereupon I retrected 2 the meetin house, lockin myself in. They surrounded it, swarin

When an innowent boy, I read a harrowin tale or a Rombun muther who was persond by frantic wolves, and who saved her own life by droppin her children to em. I by 1. My privit barl av whishy was in my study—I was saved! I histid it out uv a winder, and kardy awaited results. They flocks around it—they took turns at the burg-hole—in wen short hour they was stretched helpless on the plane, dad drank. Then and there I resined my charge, and borrerin sich munny and wothes at they had about em to make up arrears uv salary and sich, bid after 2 em foruver. I shell go to Noo formers.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Paster up said Church in Charge

SENATOR WILSON'S BOOK,

N THE CONSISSOR OF THE MESSO POPULATION AS CO. PRINTED WITH THE PRODUCTION OF GOVERN-MEST IN BEDEL STATES. S HOWING what the present Administration has accom-

Rietory of the Anti-Slavery Measures of the 37th and 38th Congresses. CONTENTAL

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Certain Slaves to be made Free.
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at of the Canattingion. at of Colored Persons in the Washington Jail-

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